To the Senate and House of Representatives

of the Confederate States The necessity for legislative action, arising out of the important events that have marked the interval singe your adj urnment, and my desire to have the aid of your counsel on other matters of grave public interest, render your presence at this time more than ordinarily welcome. Indeed, but for serious obstacles to convoking you in extraordinary session, and the necessity for my own temporary absence from the seat of government, I would have invited you to an earlier meeting than that fixed at the date of

Grave reverses befell our arms scon after your departure from Richmond. Early b July our strongholds at Vicksburg and Fort Hudson, together with their entire garrisons, capitulated to the combined land and naval torces of the enemy. The important interior position of Jackson next fell into their temporary possession. Our nn-uccessful assault on the post at Helena, was followed at a later period by the invasion of Arkansas; and the retreat of our army from Little Rock gave to the enemy the control of the important valley in which it is situated.

The resolute spirit of the people soon rose superior to the temporary despondency ba urally resulting from these reverses. The gallant troops, so ably commanded in the States reyond the Mississippi, inflicted repeated defeats on the invading armies in Louisiana and on the coast of Texas. Detachments of troops and active bodies of partizans, kept up so effective a war on the Mis-issippi river as practically to desiroy its value as an avenue of commerce. The determined and successful defence of Charleston against the joint land and naval operations of the enemy | United States Minister in London, that "the blockade rely; while on the northern frontier our success was still extent of 3,000 miles were comprehended in terms of that

The able commander, who conducted the compaign in ods which so swelled the Potomac as to render channel." seable the fords by which his advance had been made and he was thus forced to a withdrawal which was condusted with delibera ion, after securing large trains of cap med to plies, and with a constant but unaccepted tensince made demonstrations of a purpose to advance, inva

I recently well wed to have been inadequate to its reducenemy. I am unable to suggest any explanation of this dis- | Great Britain towards a friendly State." may but between the sent of government and middle ance of G. all Resceranz into Georgia and our army overpated Chattaneega and availed it at of the opor many thus all rd d of winning, on the field of Chicks. the army the mort fleatien of the first deteat that has office, or the like." resul ed from misconduct by the troops. In the mean It was impossible that this mode of construing an agree-White, therefore, our samess in delving the enemy from | If any doubt remained of the motives by which the Brit-

gress has been checked. If we are forced to regret less s planations contained in the published speech recently ground to one of the beiligerents. nimity with which the Legislatures of Virginia. North Car of complaint is quite true, that although the blockade is ports that our cruisers can intercept on the high sens - taxed, three fiths of all slaves." popular sentiment; and like manufestations may be anticipated from all the States navy in a hurry, and are
doing, we should but follow the precedents set by Great
doing, we should but follow the precedents set by Great
difference in the Berlin and Milan decrees, and
and that "no capitation or other direct tax shall be laid,
britain and France in the Berlin and Milan decrees, and p ayed by the eromy in his desperate samplees of money, | ly and effectively as was required, an effective blockads." into and liberty in the hope of analaying us, the experience of mankind has too conclusively shown the superior endu- ment with us and of international law is defended on rance of these who fight for home, liberty and indepen- grounds, the validity of which we submit with confidence dence to person any deabt of the result. FOREIGN ESLATIONS.

arrangements has, there are, placed it in the power of eith- ica against the Foderal States." or France or England to clustrast at pleasure the recogni | In the second of these reasons our rights are not involved tion to which the Confederacy is justly entitled, or even to atthough it may be permitted to observe that the conduct ded to President Lib coln's messages, and to their own correspondenced as charling the true nature of their policy and the anothes which golded at To this course us exception can be taken, in such as our attention has been invi ed to these sources of miora ation by their official pubin May, 1881, the Hovernment of Her Britanic Majesty of a med our openiors read at had not be allowed any other then an intermed ale post ion on the part of the Southern has es," and asserted them "that the s manthes of this

country (G cal Beauty) were tasher with the North than tendered the use of its ports the aimed skins and privato states," with the riptices. The occretary of State of tive of this interded ion, when he observed to Lord Lyons, who come ploca ed i. " that the measure, and that of the ! formed H. 7 Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Afters that | g gements through deterence to the evil precedents of the ed any purpose to impose on Mexico a form of governthe fact of his having held in rviews with the commission-ers of this government had given "great dissatis action" after detending, in the manner just stated, the course of sonage to whom the throne has been tendered, declines its

the United States "as heafie in spirit, and to require some Her arjesty's Foreign Secretary takes care to leave no of the people. In either event, therefore, we may conficorresponding nation need ding y " in response to this sound of the farther purpose of the Stitish government to dently expect the continuance of those peace; ni relations intimation flow M justy's Secretary assured the minister prevent our purchase of vessels in Great Britain, while supthat " he had no expectation of sceing them any more." pi, ing our enemies with rifles and other munitions of war, large development of the commerce alread) existing to the President Lincols proclaimed the blockade of the entire | decame of the design. He gives to the United States the | It has been found necessary since your adjournment to coust of the Con ederaty, extending from the Peternic to me mrance that he win do in their favor not only " every- take action on the subject of certain foreign compacts withthe Rio Grande, embracing, according to the returns or thing that the law or in those requires, everything that the in the Confederacy. The nature of this action and the reathe U.S. coast survey, a coast line of three thousand five present toreign carts ment act requires, but that he will sons on which it was based are so faily exhibited in the corhundred and losty mone statute miles, on which the number | ask the satelloa of Parsament "to further measures that respondence of the State Department which is transmitted of rivers, bay harbors, inless, some day passes is one like Majisty's mainters may said add." This language is handred and circly time. The navy possessed by the U. So is minerally an official exposition of the policy adoption of the source of the first of the firs United States to consist of twenty-lour vessels of all class. from time to time "information of the States at a date anterior to our separation, es in commission, of which half were in distant sens. The stacy," would not have been performed if I had failed to and which were consequently binding on us as well as on absurday a the pertension of soul a blockade, in face of place it dis incity before you. the authoritive dectars found the maritime tights of neutrals | I refer you for fuller details on this whole subject to the partially with a view to entering into such arrangements as made at Paris, in 1864, was so glaring that the attempt was correspondence of the State Department which accompathe change in our government had made necessary that we regarded as an experiment on one forbearance of neutral bies this message. The facts which I have briefly narrated felt it our duty to send commissioners abroad, for the pur-France and Great Britain describined that it was necessar; by power to apprise you to what excent the Government for their interests to obtain from both beligerents "seco- of France shares the views so unreservedly avow-ritis concerning the proper treatment of neutrals." In ed by that of Great Editars, no published corthe instructions which we comused the negotiation on this respondence of the French Government on the subanatter" to the British Consul in Charleston, be feet having been received. No public protest nor opposiwas informed that "the most perfect accord on ston, however, has been made by His Imperial Majesty this question exists between Her Mejesty's Govern- against the prohibition to trade with us, imposed on forment and the Government of the Emperor of the eign citizens by the paper blockade of the United States,

ion between Great Britain and the United States as to the the dictates of public law and with the demands of justice validity of the principles enumerated in the tourth article of | towards us.

have the governments which entered into these arrangements yielded to the probibition against commerce with us, which have been soid to this Government, and that they may be the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Ar-Government would not contest its validity.

On the 21st May, 1861, Earl Rossell pointed out to the

On the 14th January, 1862, Her Majesty's Minister in tain. Virginia determined to meet the threatened advance on Washington, communicated to his government has exercised from their delusion of conquest, a permanent system was property of the people. Richmond, for which the enemy had made long and costly tenuar n of the barbarous attempt to destroy the port of unquestioned jurisdiction over many millions of willing and required, fully adapted to the great exigencies before us. parations, by forcing their armies to cross the Potomac Charles on by sinking a stone fleet in the harbor, Mr. Se united people. It has met and deleated vast armies of indetence of their own capital and homes - | ward had explained " that the government of the United Fran ferring the hattle-field to their own soil he successful, and the lorder into eight per cent. bonds, the interest for that purpose have been but partially successful, and the in competing their rapid remarks and in the for so extensive an operation, undertaken to blockade upbartle of Gettysburg officed such severity of wards of 3 000 miles of coast. The Secretary of the Navy pendent nation, according to the principles of public law. assumed that any tendency to depreciation that might other remedy than the compulsory reduction of the current pendent nation, according to the principles of public law. punishment as disabled them from early renewal of the bad reported that he could stop up the "large holes" by Its legislative, executive and judicial departments, each in arms from over i-sue of the currency would be checked by cy to the amount required by the business of the country. This reduction should be accompanied by a piedge that units appearance for the holder's right to fund the notes. This reduction should be accompanied by a piedge that units appearance functions.

and to disregard the blockadoon the ground of this explicit pendent, or it is a dependency of the United States, for no of which, together with the revenue from imports were the price of all commodities, and so depreciates all fixed at some length, stating that what the country thes, and with a constant but unaccepted tenture of a turnose to advance, invalidation of a turnose to advance i devernment, on the allegation of a rebellion perveding Government has chosen to concede, that these severeign by an effective blockade; and it was absurd to suppose from pine to eleven States of the Union, have now, for states are dependencies of the government which is summed that a blockade "sufficient really to prevent access" to ade of three thousand males of coast. This blockade, kept | ter aimed with that government the closest and mas indi-Ki gdom. The sands are now obliged to resort to the poor made with the other nations of Europe, not only denied on the present scale of inthe abvious imperfections of this blockade, in order to de. ment of our rights by other powers. Bo soon as it had be nd had been crosted to his tio. The entire garrison, in clara it ineffective. They have, to the less and detriment come apparent, by the dec arations of the British Ministe's country, experience sustained the expections of the british Ministe's country, experience sustained the expections of the British Ministe's country, experience sustained the expections of the british Ministe's country, experience sustained the expections of the british Ministe's country, experience sustained the expections of the british Ministe's country, experience sustained the expections of the british Ministe's country, experience sustained the expections of the british Ministe's country, experience sustained the expections of the british Ministe's country, experience sustained the expections of the british Ministe's country, experience sustained the expections of the british Ministe's country, experience sustained the expections of the british Ministe's country, experience sustained the expections of the british Ministe's country, experience sustained the expections of the british Ministe's country, experience sustained the expections of the british Ministe's country, experience sustained the expections of the british Ministe's country, experience sustained the expections of the expections of the british Ministe's country, experience sustained the expections of the expections of the british Ministe's country, experience sustained the expections of the expections of the expection of t the commerciar, being still held prisoners by the of the British nation, scrapplously observed the devised the system. Thus, on the first of the following De | weight, thus rendering the redemption of the debt impos-

> Again, on the 22d September, 1832, the same noble Earl assected that the United States were " very far indeed ' rom being in "a condition to ask other patting to a sume at every part of the coasts of the so-stylea Confederate tates is effective y blacks ded.'

When, in view of these facts; of the obligation of the hanga, one of the most buildant and declaive victories of British nation to adhere to the pledge made by their gov-hawar. The shall defeat of General Rosseranz was followment at Paris, in 1858, and removed to this Confederaowed by his retreat into Chattanooga, where his imperile by in 1-61; and of these receated and explicit avowals of red persons had the in reclinite effect of redeving the presented imperfection, friegularity and inefficiency of the presure at the appeals at other points, forcing the concentra- tended blockade of our coast, I directed our Commissioner tron or his relief of large bodies of troops withdrawa from at Loudon, to call mean the Braish Government to redeem lives, liberties and independence, against an enemy posissis of valley and in Northern its promise and to withhold its moral aid and sauction from Claiming to take the date when the permanent government was ability to celebel our own rights, against the utmost efforts ability to celebel our own rights, against the utmost efforts ability to celebel our own rights, against the utmost efforts ability to celebel our own rights, against the utmost efforts ability to celebel our own rights, against the utmost efforts ability to celebel our own rights, against the utmost efforts ability to celebel our own rights, against the utmost efforts ability to celebel our own rights, against the utmost efforts ability to celebel our own rights, against the utmost efforts ability to celebel our own rights, against the utmost efforts ability to celebel our own rights, against the utmost efforts ability to celebel our own rights, against the utmost efforts ability to celebel our own rights, against the utmost efforts of an infurite first and the statute of an infurite first and the contraction of the circulation In the meantime the propular aversion to internal taxation of the pulse of the manner in which it has since would be withheld from our energy leading the pulse of the manner in which it has since would be by the general government had influenced the legislation and that the conduct of Fereign nations would be by the general government had influenced the legislation and the public debt; the time had not yet come for its full discussions to the public debt; the time had not yet come for its full discussions to the public debt; the time had not yet come for its full discussions to the public debt; the time had not yet come for its full discussions to the public debt; the time had not yet come for its full discussions to the public debt; the time had not yet come for its full discussions to the public debt; the time had not yet come for its full discussions to the public debt; the time had not yet come for its full discussions to the public debt; the time had not yet come for its full discussions to the public debt; the time had not yet come for its full discussions to the public debt; the time had not yet come for its full discussions to the public debt; the time had not yet come for its full discussions to the public debt; the time had not yet come for its full discussions to the public debt; the time had not yet come for its full discussions to the public debt; the time had not yet come for its full discussions to the public debt; the time had not yet come for its full discussions to the public debt; the time had not yet come for its full discussions to the public debt; the time had not yet come for its full discussions to the public debt; the public debt is the public debt its full discussions to strength, and by a desired rivers compelled the com- been enforced, gives to neutral governments no excuse for mander to withdraw the ferces eisewhere successful, and finally to refer with his whole army to a position some 20 tained." We were further informed, when we insisted hey and displayed on previous occasions, and which was necess to our soast," "that the declaration of Paris, was in manifested in this basic on the other parts of the line, the truth, directed against blockades not sustained by any name would have been repuised with very great shaughter.

time, the army of General Burnside was driven ment, so as to make its terms mean almost the reverse of from all its field positions in eastern Tenzessee, what they plainly conveyed, could be considered otherwise ders so formidable. The opportunity for obtaining the tem of taxation, you were confronted with an obstacle and forced to retreat into its entreuchments at Knoxville, then as a nonfication of the refusal of the British Governwhere, for some weeks, it was threstened with capture by | ment to remain bound by it screement, or longer to rethe forces under then, Longstreet No information has spect those acticles of the declaration of Paris, which had reached me of the final result of the operations of our com- been repeatedly denounced by British statesmen, and had mander, though the elligence has straved of his withdrawal been characterised by Earl Russell, as "very improdent" and "most unsatisfactory."

in Termensee and Arlaneas, we are not without ground for made by Her Majest, 's Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In This unequivocal confession of violation, both of agree-

to the candid judgment of mankind. These grounds are thus stated: "Still looking at the law to inform you that there has been no improve- of pations it was a blockade, we, as a great beligerent ment in the state of our relations with foreign countries power in former times, should have acknowled. We, oursince my message in January fast. On the contrary, there | selves had a blockade of upwards of 2,000 miles, and it did has been a still greater divergence in the conduct of Euro | seem to mo that we were bound in justice to the Federal rors to be avoided, than as examples to be followed. pean nations from that practical impartiality which alone | states of America to acknowledge that blockade. But deserves the name of neutrality, and their action, in some there was another reason which weighed with me. Our peo-You have beretelere been informed that, by common which was the main staff of their industry, and it was a understanding, the infinitive in all section touching the con-test on this continued and been left by foreign powers to blockade. But in my opinion the mea of England would the two great martines nations of westers Europe, and that have been for ever infamous if, for the sake of their own article which referred to blockades. To this concession to carry out these provisions of the Constitution in their the governments of these two nations had agreed to take interest, they had violated the law of nations and made no measures without revious concert. The result of these | war in conjunction with these slaveholding States of Amer-

prelong the continuance of hestdities on this side of the At- or governments has not heretofere to my knowledge been antic, if the policy of either could be premoted by the guided by the principle that it is infamous to assert their postponement of peace. Each, too, thus became possess rights, whenever the invasion of those rights creates severe ed of great is fluence in so shaping the general exercise of neutral rights in Europe, as to render them subservient to interests. But the intimation that relations with these the purpose of miding one of the beligerents to the detri states would be discreditable because they are slaveholdment of the other. I referred, at your last session, to some ling, would probably have been omitted if the official perof the leading points in the course pursued by professed sounge who has published is to the world and remembered nen rals, which belrajed a partizan learning to the side of that these bintes were, when colonies, made slaveholding our enemies, but eleme have since occurred which induce by the circut exercise of the power of Great Britain, whose be to renew the subject in greater detail then was then descendencies they were, and whose interest in the stave deement secusions. In casting to your attention the action trade were then supposed to require that her colors those gov tracents, I shadrefor to the documents appen nies should be made slave holding

Sritan is 1807, when that g vernment declared a paper | the consciousness, that the war in which we are engaged blockade of 2 000 miles of ground that her action was re- ought rather to be made a reason for forb arance of actantatory,) aff sus a just fication for a similar outrage on vantage, than an occasion for the unfriendly conduct of neu rat me has by the United States, in 1861, for which no which we make just complaint. caluation can be suggested; and that Great Britain " is in the Federal Begal brockede of 1861. The most alarm- lewed by a radical charge in the constitution of the counon the part of the Unit dictans to require of Great Britain. own government and institutions to those of other coundata g the war, a disregard of the recognised principles of tries, we can have no disposition to contest the exercise by mode in public law and if her own compacts, whenever them of the same right of self-government which we assert they questions be conduct of Great Britain, " in former for ourselves. If the Mexican people prefer a monatchy trues, can be cited as a precedent. It is not inconsistent to a republic, it is our pinin duty cheerfully to acquesce at h respect and a imitation for the great people whose in their decision, and to evince a sincere and friendly in government have given us this warning, to suggest that terest in their prosperity. It, however, the Mexicans preprobably prove a death bear to couthern privateering."

The first land the land to couthern privateering."

The first land to be the land to couther privateering. The first land to supprehend any obstacle to the free exercise of their rules. The land to apprehend any obstacle to the free exercise of their rules. The land to apprehend any obstacle to the free exercise of their rules. The land to apprehend any obstacle to the free exercise of their rules. . 1861, the U. S. Minister in I ondon in and we may well dealy the morality of violating recent en- choice. The Emperor of the French has selemnly displanta-

and that a protraction of this relation would be viewed by the British tovernment on the blockage, acceptance, unless the offer be sanctioned by the suffrages By proclamation, asked on the 1stl, and 27th April, 1861, and states the intention to apply to Parliament for the fure mutual advantage of the two countries.

powers, which they would properly resis. This cone is trust, sufficient to enable you to appreciate the true pose of entering into the nagotiations proper to fix the sion was jurified by the face that the Governments of nature of the neutrality professed in this war. It is not in relative rights and obligations of the parties to those french," and these instructions were accompanied by a although I have reason to believe that an unsuccessful at copy of the despatch of the British Foleign office of the lempt was made on his part to secure the assent of the Bri-18th May, 1861, stating that there was no difference of opin- tish Government to a course of action more consonant with

predecessors of the Provisional Congress has therefore no our enemies has been further evinced in the marked differwhich abandoned in favor of Great Britain and France our price by the two belligerents. This difference has been ments were understood by us to be required from both bel- ington was informed by the Secretary of State of the Ueiligerents. Neutrals were exposed on our part to the exer- ted States that he had sent agents to England, and that othcise of the belligerent right of capturing their vescols when ers would go to France to purchase arms, and this fact was posal. conveying the property of our enemies. They were exposed, on the part of the United Etates, to interruption in sed no objection. Yet in October of the same year, Earl their unquestioned dig it of trading with us by the declara- Russell entertained the complaint of the United States Mintion of the paper blockade above referred to. We had no reason to doubt the good faith of the proposal made to us, nor to suspect that we were to be the only parties bound nor to suspect that we were to be the only parties bound nor to suspect that we were to be the only parties bound nor to suspect that we were to be the only parties bound nor to suspect that we were to be the only parties bound nor to suspect that we were to be the only parties bound nor to suspect that we were to be the only parties bound nor to suspect that we were to be the only parties bound nor to suspect that we were to be the only parties bound nor to suspect that we were to be the only parties bound nor to suspect that we were engaged. The most sagacious feresignt of the contract of the contract

neutral powers informed their agents that it was "essen- port was enclosed to Mr. Adams, and received by him as people whose birthright of freedom is dearer to them than throughout the Confederate States." tial under present circumstances that they should act with satisfactory evidence to dissipate "the suspicion naturally great cantion in order to avoid raising the question of the thrown upon the autho ities of Nassau by that unwarrantarecognition of the new Confederation," and that the under- ble act." Fo, too, when the Confederate Government purstanding on the subject did not assume for that reason the chased in Great Britain, as a neutral country, (and with it was supposed that these duties would be smple for ourstanding on the subjects did not assume for the subjects of the constitution, and be producted by us to decline the arrangement on this ground, as little by us to decline the arrangement on this ground, as little cipal law of Great B itain.) vessels which were rubsequent. more than ninety days had then elapsed since the arrival of ly armed and commissioned as vessels of war, after they public credit. our commissioners in Europe, and neutral nations were had been far removed from Eng ish waters, t e British Govfairly entished to a reasonable delay in acting on a subjet erament in violation of its own laws and in deference to of so much importance, and which, from their point of the importunate demands of the United States, made an fifteen mil ions of dellars by loan, with a pledge of a small there be in imposing on the remainder the whole amount of view, presented difficulties that we, perhaps, did not fully ineffectual attempt to seize one vessel, and did actuaby export duty on cotton to provide for the redemption of gements have been such as to entitle it to expect on the her to an unfounded presecution at the very time when the Confederacy and the United States, and provision was part of those who sought in their ewa interests a mutual cargoes of munitions of war were being openly shipped made for the issue of twenty millions of dollars in treasury understanding, the most scrupulous adherence to their own from British ports to New York, to be used in wa fare notes, and for borrowing thirty millions of dollars on bonds. promises. I feel constrained to inform you that in this expectations we have been disappointed, and that not only that the British Government has ordered the segure in a strument? No such purpose could have been entertained. of the law of nations, but that this concession of their neu- subjects are engaged in Ireland by tens of thousands to journed to meet in the city of Richmond in the following should go into operation with a representation temperary. to report a bill levying a tax on the value of real and per tral rights to our detriment has on more than one occasion | proceed to the United States for warfare against the Con- month of July. een claimed in intercourse with our enemies, as an evidence of friendly feeling towards them. A few extracts express terms of the British statutes, and are transported mend at their third session near the end of July, 1861, the rary distribution of representative power is to endure "un- are expressed in private conversation if the Courts will from the correspondence of Her Majesty's Chief Secretary in British ships, without an effort at concesiment, to the President of the United States had developed in his mesof State for Foreign Affairs will suffice to show marked en- ports of the United States, there to be armed with rifles sage the purpose "to make the contest a short and a deci-Guragement to the United States to persevere in its paper imported from Great Britain and to be employed against sive one," and had called on Congress for 400,000 men and lockade, and unmistakable intimations that Her Mejesty's our people in a war of conquest. No royal preregative is four hundred millions of dollars. The Congress had exinvoked, no executive interierence is interposed against ceeded the Executive recommendation and had authorized

more than twelve months, endeavored to maintain a block- is ered at Washington. Great Britain has accordingly en- our entire coast could be maintained. op irregularly, but when enforced, enforced severely, less mate relations, while retusing on its demand, ordinary amicriously it just duthe trade and manufactures of the United cable intercourse with us, and has, under arrangements prohibition on their commerce.) to secure the receipt into ates to satisface owing to this blockade. Yet Her Ma- ju t claim of admission into the ismity of nations, but inter to 's Hovernment have never sought to take advantage of posed a pussive, though effectual bar, to the acknowledge

the subject is submitted to you. It is due to you and to our country that this full state dissatisfaction with the conduct of the british Covernment. our entire resources are absorbed in the decence of our its exhaustion without tre possibility of renewing the sup- | men , and final redemption of the whole debt. sessed of greatly superior nombers and n aterial rescu-ces. ceedingly advantageous to the cause of the more powerful the taxation imposed by Coogress.

I have stated that we are without adequate remedy clina and Georgia have treently given expression to the kept up by a sufficient number of ships, yet these ships This measure I cannot recommend. It is true that, in so It was further ordered that a census should be made century. But it must be remembered that we, ourselves, before directed to be taken." protested against those very measures, as signal violations of the law of nations, and declared the attempts to excuse them, on the ground of their being retaliatory, utterly insufficient. Incse blockades are now quoted by writers on public law as a starding reproach on the good name of the nations who were betrayed by temporary examperation

The other measure is not open to this objection. The "that the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exbelingerents in favor of reutrals, and not simply the enunand France, which took the shape of the resolutions adopted by your predecessors on the 13th August, has been withheld. We have, therefore, the undeniable right to refuse longer to remain bound by a compact which the other party recuses to suitill. But we should not forget that war is but temporary, and that we desire that peace cy must ever be to uphold reutral rights to their full extent. The principles of the declaration of Paris commend themselves to our judgment as more just, more hum me. and more consonant with modern civilization that those heretofore sought to introduce into the maritime code -To forego our undeniable right to the exercise of those prethan to revoke our adhesion to principles that we approve.

The even's of the last year have produced important count, in justice to the Federal States," to make return changes in the condition of our southern neighbor. The with war waged against her by the United States in te- eccupation of the capital of Mexico by the French army. cance of her meanl blockade of 1807, by an acquiescence and the establishment of a provisional government, toig cature in this sia entent is its admission of a just claim try, have excited lively interest. Although preferring our

foreign powers when the separation took effect. It was treaties. As this tender on our part has been declined; as foreign nations have rejused us the benefit hostile armies, we are unable to guarantee ernments, and have no reference to rights of individuals.

FINANCES.

by its acceptance. It is true that the instructions of the thorities of the island denying the allegations, which re thirteen independent States inhabited by many millions of ly ether rule provided, which is to "make the tax uniform | eral government had created an aversion to its raising revenue by any other means than by duties on imports, and morgst States, some of which are wholly or partially in the

The firs action of the provisional Congress was therefore contined to passing a tariff law and co raising a sum of

hereafter armed and equipped in our service, while british kansas having joined the Confederacy, the Congress ad reflect, that although the Congress ad reflect, that although the Congress ad reflect, that although the committee

this flagrant breach of municipal and international law, on the levy of half a million of volunteers, besides large y inthe part of our exemies, while strained constructions are cressi g the : ular land and naval forces of the United be in accordance with the vote taken in one or both Hon- inquire i no the President's charges of a want of valor on placed on existing statutes, new enactments proposed, and states. The necessity thus first became urgent that a fiattacks even of the iron-clad first on which they chiefly number of harbors on the southern coast, even though the bility of purchase, by this Government, of vessels that are large for the vast proportions of the contest with which we tion, deem it my duty to approve any law levying the tax. Yankee prisoners are not supplied with proper food. For useless for beligerent purposes, unless herea ter armed and were threatened. Knowing that the struggle, instead of ation which you are bound to impose for the defence of the susported each reso usion in a strong speech against the equipped cutside of the neutral jurisdiction of Great Bri- being "short and decisive" would be indefinite in duration, country, in any other practicable mode which shall distriband could only end when the United States should awaken ute the burthen uniformly and impartially on the whole vaders, who have in vain sought its subversion. Supported the theory of issuing treasury notes convertible at the plea inducements to voluntary funding. The measures adopted minute along the second relief for receiving ones." It had been found necessary, therefore, to close with a regularity as undisturbed as in a time of profit of the second relief for receiving ones." It had been found necessary, therefore, to close with a regularity as undisturbed as in a time of profit of the second relief for receiving ones." It had been found necessary, therefore, to close with a regularity as undisturbed as in a time of profit of the government to led to second receiving ones. This system departs of the continued ability of government to led to second receiving ones. It had been found necessary, therefore, to close with a regularity as undisturbed as in a time of profit of the government to led to second receiving ones. It had been found necessary, therefore, to close with a regularity as undisturbed as in a time of profit of the government to led to second receiving ones. It had been found necessary, therefore, to close with a regularity as undisturbed as in a time of profit of the government to led to second receiving ones. It had been found necessary, therefore, to close with a regularity as undisturbed as in a time of profit of the government to led to second receiving ones. It had been found necessary, therefore, to close with a regularity as undisturbed as in a time of profit of the second receiving ones. It had been found necessary, therefore, to close with a regularity as undisturbed as in a time of profit of the second receiving ones. It had been found necessary, therefore, to close with a regularity as undisturbed as in a time of profit of the second receiving ones. It had been found necessary, therefore, to close with a regularity as undisturbed as in a time of profit of the second received as in a time of profit of the second received as in a time of profit of the second received recei veloped in the organization of vast a mies, while their pay the interest in specie, and means were, therefore, pro- ment can be so disastrons as one which disturbs the basis lice of members of the Cabiret to two years, when they On the 6th May, 1862, se far from claiming the right of Rights and liberties have rested secure under the protection of all what subjects as neutrals to trade with its as helligerents of the courts of justice. This constantly increasing proportions of the proceeds of th claimed credit with the United States for 'riendly action in one line or word of treaty or covenant, which can give col- | tions should not be suspended. It was not to be anticipa-

> We had the means, therefore, (if neutral sations had not mbined to aid our enemies by the sanction of an illegal equal to par in specie. So long as the interest continued ry fact of the large smounts thus made requirite in the care appropriately referred, with as discussion. The House to be thus paid with the reserve of coin pre-existing in our duct of the war, these prices will reach rates still more ex- envincing a disposition to wade through the mass, and g Her Majerty's Government was d termined to persist inde- cember, coin had only reached a premium of about twenty | sible, and destroying its whole value in the hands of the finitely in a course of policy which under professions of per cent. although ft had a ready become apparent that the holder. If, on the contrary, a funded debt, with interest neutrality, had become substructed to the designs of our commerce of the country was threatened with permanent secured by adequate taxation can be substituted for the enemy, I selt it my duty to recall the Commissioners for suspension by reason of the conduct of neutral nations, and outstanding currency, its entire amount will be made available. merly accredited to that court, and the correspondence on that the necessary result must be the exhaustion of our able to the holder, and the government will be in a condispecie reserve. Wheat, in the beginning of the year, 1862. | tion enabling it, beyond the reach of any probable continwas selling at one doller and thirty cents per bushel, not gency, to pro coute the war to a successful i-sue. It is, ment should be made of the just grounds which exists for exceeding, therefore, its average price in times of peace. therefore, demanded, as well by the interest of the credit the other agricultural products of the country were at sim- tor as of the country at large, that the evidences of the I am well aware that we are unfortunately without ade- that moderate rates, thus indicating that there was no ex. public debt now outstanding in the shape of treasury notes, grate remedy for the injustice under which we have suffer- cess of circulation, and that the rate of premium on specie ed at the hand of a powerful nation, at a junture when | was heightened by the exceptional causes which tended to provision for taxation sufficient to ensure runctual pay- 42; Dawron 12; Mallory 10; all others 17-menessary to a

This review of the policy of your predecessors is given the first violation of the fi legislation, is intended to secure the several objects of a Lincoln's message was not delivered in either house. Claiming to layor, desiring no aid, conscious of our own in justice to them, and it exhibits the condition of the fi legislation, is intended to secure the several objects of a Lincoln's message was not delivered in either house. Claiming to layor, desiring no aid, conscious of our own in justice to them, and it exhibits the condition of the file legislation within fixed respectively. The message is said to be shorter than many in the message

marked by a genuine impartiality between the belligarents. of the several States, and in only three of them, South and of placing the whole business of the country on a ba- said, in this matter, to take very conservative grounds. it was not supposed that a professed neutrality about be Carolina, Mississippi and Texas, were the taxes actually sis as near a specie standard as is possible during the conso conducted as to justily the roreign Secretary of the collected from the people. The quotas devolving upon the or 30 miles to the terms of our sgreement, no blockade was to make the troops that be considered effective unless " sufficient really to prevent who yielded to the assent, had fought with the valor with the declaration of Davis and the public debt of the country gations by Her Majesty's Government has thus been ex. | was thus actually increased instead of being diminished by

of the two contenting parties. ' The British Government | Neither at the first nor second session of the present Conmay deem this war a lavorable occasion for establishing, gress were means provided by laxation for maintaining the by the temporary acrifics of their neutral rights, a prece- gove nment, the legislation being confined to suthorising dent which shall justify the future exercise of those ex- facther sales of bonds and issues of treasury notes. Al treme beligerent p eters one that their naval power ren- though repeated efforts were made to frame a proper systacit assent of European Governments to a line of conduct | which did not exist for your predecessors, and which creawhich ignores the obligations of the declaration of Paris, ted grave embarrassment in devising any scheme of taxaand treats that instrument rather as a theoretical exposi- tion. About two-thirds of the entire taxable property of tion of principles than a binding agreement, may be con- the Contederate States consist of lands and slaves. The sidered by the B. itish Ministry as justifying them in seek- general power of taxation vested in Congress by the proing a great advantage for their own country at the expense visional Constitution, (which was to be only temporary in of ours. But we cannot permit, without protest, the asser- its operation,) was not restricted by any other condition Cut soil has not equalled the expectations confidently en- ish Ministry have been actuated in their conduct, it would tion that international law or morals regard as "impartial than that "all duties, imposts and excises should be unitertained at the compared of the campaign, his pro- be completely dissipated by the distinct avowed to be "ex ecding y advanta- form throughout the States of the Confederacy." But the permanent Constitution sanctioning the principle that tax ation and representation cught to rest on the same commenting on the remonstrances of this government against the injustice under which we suffer. There are but basis, specially provides that "representatives and the sea count he is exhausted by vain efforts to capture our against the counterance given to an effective blockade, the ports while on the northern frontier he has in turn felt the following language is used: "It is said we have, contrary tion of cur relations with neutral powers. One is, to imito the declarations of Paris, contrary to the international tate the wrong of which shall be determined by adding to the table courage and perceverance of the people in the de- la g, permitted the blockade of American declaration of a paper blockade of the Coast of the United whole number of free persons, including those bound tenes of their houses have been nobiy attested by the una- coast. It is quite true we did so, and the presumable cause states, and to capture all neutral vessels trading with their to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not

It is plain that under these provisions, capitation and direct taxes must be levied in proportion to the census when made. It is also plain that the duty is imposed on Congress to provide for making a census prior to the 22d February, 1865. It may further be stated that, according to the received construction of the Constitution of the United into wrong doing, and ought to be regarded rather as er- States, (a construction acquesced in for upwards of sixty years.) taxes on lands and slaves are direct taxes, and the conclusion seems : occassarily to be that, in repeating, withsecond article of the declaration of Paris, which provides out modification, in our Constitution, this language of the Constitution of 1787, our convention intended to attach to ception of contraband of war," was a new concession by it the meaning which had been sanctioned by long and uninterrupted acquiesceuce.

So I ng as there seemed to be a probability of being able we bound cursoives by the convention with Great Britain entirety, and in conformity with the intentions of its authors, there was an obvious difficulty is framing any system of taxation. A law which should exempt from the burthen 1861. The consideration tendered us for that concession two thirds of the property of the country, would be as unfair to the owner, of the remaining third, as it would be inadequate to meet the requirements of the public service.

The urgency of the need was such, however, that, after very great embarrassment, and more than three months of assiduous labor, you succeeded in framing the law of the 24th April, 1863, by which you sought to reach so far as was practicable, every resource of, the country except the beiligerent pretensions which great naval powers have an income tax and a tax in kind on the produce of the soil. as well as by licenses on business occupations and professions, to command resources sufficient for the wants of the tensions is a poli y higher, worthier of us and of our cause country. But a very large proportion of these resources Rail Road have been emptied to receive his wounded, e nid only be made available at the close of the present about six hundred. But the other ground stated is of a very grave character. Let our hope for redress rest rather on a returning sense to the commencement of the ensuing year, while the in-It argents that a hierarchy of the law of nations of Great of justice, which cannot fail to awaken a great people to rervening exigencies permitted no delay. In this state of affairs, superinduced almost unavoidably by the fortune of the war in which we are engaged, the issues of treasury notes have been increased until the currency in ejroulation amounts to more than six hundred millions of dollars, or batteries returned the fire and silenced the enemy. Five columns of your able journal. more than hee fold the amount required by the business of the country.

I need not enlarge upon the evil effects of this condition | casualties to day. of things. They are unfortunately but too apparent. In addition to the difficulty presented to the necessary operations of the government, and the efficient conduct of the war, the most deplorable of all its results is updoubtedly its corrupting influence on the morals of the people. The possession of the large amounts of treasury notes has haturally led to a desire for investment, and with a constantiv increasing volume of currency, there has been an equally constant increasing of price in all objects of investment This effect has stimulated purchase by the apparent cerruinous consequences, that it is our duty to remove the and driving working parties from forts Gregg and Wagner. | mington to Charleston, it could be carried in a ves cause, and no measures directed to that end, can be too The enemy replied occasionally. No firing of consequence pocket. prompt, or too stringent. Reverting to the Constitutional provisions already cited. the question recurs whether it be possible to, execute the

duty of apportioning taxation in accordance with the census ordered to be made as a basis. So long as this appearcourse in abstanning from the imposition of direct taxes till on could exercise the power in the precise mode pointed ont by the terms of the fundamental law. But it is obvious that there are many duties imposed by the Constitution, which depend for their juiliment on the undisturbed possession of the territory within which they are to be performed. The same instrument which orders a cersus to took fire, from cause unknown as yet, and communicated be made in all the States, imposes the duty on the Confed- to some outer timber work on the Southwest angle. The easily suggested by a wise legislator to make these is eracy to guarantee to every State a republican form of wood work was burned and some emmunition destroyed. sues the most acceptable to capitalists, and as a migre government." It er joins on us "to protect each State from Several casualties occurred, but the particulars not yet mode of reducing the volume of money that must be invasion," and while declaring that its great objects and received. The e emy's land batteries opened heavily on thrown into commerce would have a most happy effect. purposes are "to establish justice, ensure domestic tran- the Fort during the progress of the fire, which was replied quility and secure the blessings of liberty to curselves and to from Moutry and our batteries. Beavy firing was kept There are many other reasons in favor of this suggestions. our posterity, it confers the means and thereby imposes up all day, and ceased at dark. The damage to Samter is tion, but I will not take up your valuable space, satis on us the paramount duty of effecting its intent, by "lay- not material. ing and collecting taxes, duties, imposts and excises, necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence. and carry on the government of the Confederate States.' None would pretend that the Constitution is

violated because, by reasen of the presence of of the treaties to which we were parties, they certainly republican form of government to those States have ceased to be binding on us, and in my opinion, our or portions of States now temperarily held by the enemy. relations with European nations are, therefore, now. con- and as little justice would there be in imputing blame for rolled exclusively by the general rules of the law of na- the failure to make the census, when that failure is attribtions. It is proper to add that these remarks are intended utable to causes not foreseen by the autrors of the constito apply solely to treaty obligations towards foreign gov- tation, and beyond our control. The general intent of our constitutional charter is unquestionably that the property of the country is to be taxed in order to raise revenue for the common defence, and the special mode provided The state of the public finances is such as to demand for levying this tax is impracticable from unforeseen cau your earliest and most earnest attention. I need hardly see. It is, in my judgment, our primary duty to execute the dee aratis of Paris in reference to blockades. Your I me parmality of Her Majesty's Government in favor of say that a prompt and efficacious remedy for the present he general intent expressed by the terms of the instrucondition of the currency is necessary to the successful ment which we have sworn to obey, and we cannot excuse difficulty in proclaiming, nor I in approving, the resolutions ence of its conduct on the subject of the functions of government. Fortunately, ourselves for the failure to fulfill this obligation on the the resources of our country are so ample, and the spirit ground that we are unable to perform it in the precise mode right to capture enemy's property when covered by the flags conspicuous since the very commencement of the war. As of our people so devoted to its cause that they are ready pointed out. Whenever it shall be possible to execute our of those powers. The 'seculities' desired by these govern | early as the lat May, 1861, the British Minister in Wash- to make any necessary contribution. Relief is thus entire- duty in all its parts, we must do so in exact compliance ly within our reach if we have the wisdom to legislate in with the whole letter and spirit of the Constitution. Until such manner as to render available the means at our dis- that period shall arrive, we must execute so much of it, as At the commencement of the war we were far from and drawal of the enemy shall place it in our power to make a Oxford, Miss., December 11th, says that the Hemphis pa ticipating the magnitude and duration of the struggle in consus and apportionment of direct taxes, any other mode pers are ominously sitent in regard to the recent raid of which we were engaged. The most sagacious feresight of levying them, will be contrary to the will of the law Gen. Lee. Their loss at Moscow was severe and under.

The considerations just presented are greatly enforced

occupation of hostile forces, would subvert the whole in- of the Commissary General, and the course of the Pectetary was their purpose to sccure. With large portions of some | ed the resolutions by the array of strong facts on end of the States occupied by the enemy, what justice would point. from invasion, as we are required to do by the Constitu- report. til such enumeration shall be made." Would any one ar- sustain the collection. gue that, because the census cannot be made within the Mr. Foote discharged a blunderbuse at the Administra

wages, salaries, and is comes, as to render them inadequate now needs is a good government and good officers; to to bare subsistence. If to these be added the still more fatal influence on the morals and character of the people, to concur in the conclusion that an infl xible adherance to a had consulted an ab er head who is discharging the quite limitation of the currency at a fixed rum is an indiscressa- of Quartermaster General and his appoin ment has been

ble element of any system of figuree now o be adopted. The holders of the currency now on standing can only be protected in the recovery of their just claims by saistitube converted into bonds be amy adequate interest, with a

tlines of a system which, in conjunction tiruance of the war. I carnesty recommend it to your Longstreet's retreat. A dispatch from Faster, 7th inst , A. consideration, and that no delay be permitted to intervene | M., says that Wilcox has been sent to attack the energy before your action on this vital subject. I trust that it will flack at Bean's Etation. be suffered to engross your attention until you shall have | Luncoln Las issued a proclamation recommending the legislation.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Press Association . Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863 by J. S. TERASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District

LATER FROM LONGSTREET.

DALTON, Dec. 8tb, 1863. A gentleman just from Knoxville says the seige is cer-ainly raised. The enemy, twenty two thousand strong, the several towns in New York, urging the adoption of and was marching his troops into North Carolina.

FROM TENNESSEE.

BRISTOL, Dec. 9th, 1863. Notking definite from Longstreet to-day. Gittiner's brigade encountered the advance of Wilcox's corps, about two thousand strong, near Maynardsville. Tenn, on last 'I hursday, routing them completely, and capturing a number of prisoners, who state that Wilcox's command was compothe British orders in council at the beginning of the present unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein | sed of raw troops. Telegraph communication has been opened to Rogersville Junction.

BRISTOL, Dec. 10th. 1863. Our last advices from the front are that Longstreet's forces were in line of battle at Rutlege, his rear guard skirmishing with the enemy, where pursuit had not been vigorous since our forces left Morristown. Our cavalry was skirmishing all day . onday with the advance of Vall cox's force on Clinch River. Capt. Everett's raiding party returned to Abirgdon yesterday. He attacked the evemy at Mt. Sterling, Ky, and routed them, after a stubborn resistance, during which the Court House and Jail was burned. He captured a large number of fine horses, anda hundred thousand greenbacks. The enemy being heavily reinforced, he retreated rapidly through Pound Gap, closely pursued by twelve hundred cavalry, who are reported at Gladeville, Va.

LONGSTREE'S WHEREABOUTS.

DALTON, Dec. 1 t. 1863. Latest accounts received here represent Longstreet at Beans' Station, twenty miles beyond Knoxville, on the inst. Cumberland Gap Road. The State Guard, it is reported, was driven in on yesterday. No particulars.

LONGSTREET CONT NUES TO FALL BACK. PRISTOL, Dec. 11, 1863. Lorgstreet is glowly falling back from Morristown, presenting a hold front to the enemy, who, since a sharp skircapital invested in real estate and slaves, and by means of mish at Morristown, have never pressed him. Our last advices represent him at Watauga River, near Kingsport, as sions of danger are felt for him. All hospitals along the his eightieth year on the '0 h ult.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON. Dec. 2th, 1863. The Yankees, between 3 and 4 o'clock, opened fire on buildings were struck, but no person injured. Only six shots have been fired at Sumter to-day; one missed. No "Bons" from 10,000 decimally up to 100,000, bear-

FROM CHARLES ON.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 10th, 1803 The shemy shelled the city between 10 and 11 o'clock last night, and 3 and 4 this morning. Some 20 she is were the issues, and thus cure a great evil and reconvenience thrown. No serious damage don . No one ir jured. Our . Second, it would facilitate exchanges of large same batteries opened heavily upon the enemy during the shel- of money from one part of the Confederacy to the oth-

LATER FROM CHARL STON. A constant fire has been kept up to day, interrupting | carpet bags to transfer a million of dollars from Wilon Sumter. No shelling of the city to-day.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Dec. 11th, 1863. Twelve shells were thrown into the city last night, at intervals of three hours, -damage trifling. Our batteries replied. No firing on Sumter.

FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Dec. 11th, 1863. The enemy again shelled the city at different intervals during the day. Some six buildings were struck, but no person injured. About 9 o'clock this morning Fort Sumter

THE CASUALTIES AT FURT SUMTER.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 12, 1863. The casualties at Fort Sumter yesterday were 10 killed & tion. 30 wounded. Among the killed are Capt. Frest, A. C. S.; Sergt. Swanson, S. C. Artillery. Capt. Gaillard's company of regulars lost three killed and two wounded. Lt. Col Elliott was slightly wounded in the head by a piece of brick, but remained in command. J. C. Elliott, of the Signal corps, is among the severely wounded. No firing last night. and no more shelling of the city.

FROM RICHMOND.

EICHMOND, Dec. 9th, 1863. At auction to-day bonds of the fitteen million loan coupone brought 1821 to 191, interest added; registered bonds, 150 and interest; eight per cent. bonds, due 1876, 111 and interest. The members of the tobacco trade held a meeting yesterday, and appointed a committee to investigate the subject of the removal of the French tebacco, and report the result to the authorities. This action is said to be based on developments not proper to be made public until the investigation is closed.

FROM MEHPHIS. Mobils, Dec. 12th, 1863. A special telegram to the Advertiser and Register, dated CONFEDERATE CONGRESS

BICHMOND, Dec. 9th, 1863 The Senate evinced to day in spirit to make dignis d in

The organization of the tran:-Mississippi Dapartmen the taxation of the entire State in proportion to its repre- was brought up by Mr. Johnson, of A kansas, who presentation? What else would this be in effect, than to in- sented resolutions to organize separate War and Treasure on the occasion and its faithful performance of its own cn. Nassau, on her way to a Confederate port, and subjected At its second session war was declared to exist between crease the burthen of those who are the heaviest sufferers Department: beyond the river. The Compositees of Fi

tion, the ground for adding to their losses by an attempted | The House went into committee of the whole on the Prely distributed among the States, it expressly ordains, after sonal property, which was adopted by yeas 41, nays 14 providing for a census within three years, that this tempo. As this is contrary to the letter of the Constitution, deute

fixed period, the government most, at the expiration of that | tion in three proposed amendments to the resolution, telerperiod, perioh for want of a representative body? Is any ring that portion of the President's message relating to the aspect in which the subject can be viewed. I am led to the army. He prop sed that the committee be instructed to conclusion a'ready announced, and which is understood to report a bill to increase the pay of the troops; see and, to mates the receipts at one hundred millions, and compaths In your former legislation you have sought to avoid the of the defective working of the tax not, which material

Congress had a perfect shower of projects of bilis and ted in either liouse, except the passage by the Senate of the bill to repeal the substitute law. Until members go of the nestrems which each seem to have brought no refirmed by the benate. he supported the proposition he believed the measure would command the respect of all and the hearty support of some of the regretaries. He has orn m d by the cenate. The II use was at led wit bils and resolutions upon an

stitute , curren y, taxes, hep essments arbitrary se a reas. ouds, and thus maintain the Treasury notes at rates pearly flated prices will not only continue to exist, but by the ve- Treasury Notes after the first January. Most of these were

YANKEE CONGRESS, &c.

Frenmoso, Dec. 10.b, 1863. The Baltimore Gazatte of the 8th, says the Yankee Con gress met at Washington on Honday. In the Senate, Divis made an earnest opposition to the admission of canal refrom West Virginia, contending that, constitutionally, there was noruch State as West Virginia; therefore, there end d be no Senators from such State. By a vote 35 to 5, the Senators were admitted to seats.

The Louis organized by the election of Schuyler to fax as Speaker. On the first ballot he received 101 votes; Cox choice. 12. The Prestier, on assuming the Chair, duclared The report of the recretary of the Treasury presents the miniself in favor of clushing out the robelion by all the existing | means within the power of the G veriment.

disposed of it in the manner best adapted to attain the im- geople to render special homage and graitfude to God for portant results which your country anticipates from your | the dislodgement of the insurgent force in East Tennessee * Latest quotation for Gold in New York, 151.

NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES. Pichm No. Dec. 11th, 1863. The New York Herald, of the 9th mat., says that the distirguishing feature in Lincole's message will be his plan for the reclamation of the rebedious states. It is also reported that he will start from the comprehensive idea, that, under his emancipation proclamation, slavery is abolished in the designated States. A Washington correspondent sage it is understood that

the conservative faction in Congress will orgo a vigorous prosecution of the war, holding the republicans responsible for the manner in which it is carried on. The Wood tat tion will hold out against the war measures.

ppeared in front of that place. Longstreet withdrew, measures for raising their quota of troops by voluntary en listments, to avoid the impending draft. The message of Governor Bramlet e to the Kentucky Legislature says that the defences of the State are in a bet ter condition than at any time since the rebellion. He says it is conceded that negro slavery is not essential to the life of the State or untion, but the Union is.

Advices from the army of the Potomac represent the mer preparing camps for winter quarters. The London correspondent of the Herald alleges that the Confederate agen s are abandoning all hope of inducing the British Government to release the rams sold them to the Admiralty.

Two thousand prisoners from Chattanooga passed through Indianapolis on the 7th, en route for Book Island. Tweeve handred more were expected on the 8 h. the hand ed and thirty chicers, mostly belonging to Breckintidge's command, also passed through to comson's Is and. The Commissioner of the ----, in his review, recommends a large igcrease of taxes, principally upon articles of luxury.

The representatives of the press in Washington propose to tender a complimentary dinner to tel Pex, the first nowspaper editor ever elected as Speaker of the House. The ecretary of War has issued an order removing all contrabanus from Washington to the south Bank of the Po

Hawkins, one of the parties implicated in the recent hadnapping case at Montreal, has been convicted. The trial of Giddings, on the same charge, has been set for the 17th Gold 150.

GEN. MORGAN. RICHMOND, Dec. 12th, 1863.

The Enquirer learns that Gen. Morgan has or esed the . Ohio river near Ashland, and will make his way to the Confederate lines. It is not known when he will visit Righ Cumberland Gap is no longer in his rear, no apprehen. LORD PALMELSTON, the English Prime Minister, entered

> For the Journal. MESSES. EDITORS: There is an amendment to the

scheme of Mr. Mordecai, of Charleston, in relation to the currency, which suggests itself to my mind, and I the city and threw 8 shells. Moultrie and the James Island | respectfully submit it for consideration through the It the Government would authorize the issue of

ing 5 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, it would have the effect, First, of reducing the volume of the currency in withdrawing small bills to the extent of ling of the city. The firing between the batteries con- er, and enable parties to send thousands by main when it now undergoes the tedious, troublesome, expensive CHARLESTON, Dec. 10th, 1863. transfer by express. Instead of carrying two or three 31. These "bons" or "good for 100 000," simple in

form, bearing interest, would have a duplex character they could be used at any moment as currency, and at the same time possess the character of a coupon paying bond, that is they would bear interest and serves on an investment for a longer or shorter period as the posses sor choses or can afford to hold them. They would be sought after by capitalists and Banks because they are constantly fruit bearing, while at any moment they can be serviceable as currency. Provisions of law can be fied that if it meets the eye of the committee engaged on this business in Congress, it will be adopted with all the necessary legal provisions to carry out the sagges-

Yours respectfully, REFUGEE.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 10th isst., by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Mr. JAMES W. HANEY, to Mrs. DEMERIUS BURRISS.

On Topsail Sound, New Hanover county, on the 1st inst., by Robt. C. Nixon, Esq., Mr. JOS. B. SHROTZ, to Mrs. NANCY ANN JARRELL.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Isle of Wight A G. HAWKINS, of Co. H, 3d N. C. Cavalry, to Miss MOLLIE A, youngest daughter of Col. Josiah Thomas. In Wilmington, on the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride, by Rev. T. J. Knapp, Mr. JOEL J. COLEMAN, to Mrs. NANCY BLANEY, of the above named place.

DIED.

At Hallsville, on the 2nd inst., in the 39th year of her age, ISABELLA, wite of Mr. Geo. M. Hall. In Washington City, D. C., on the 23d November, 1863, Gen. W. J. COWAN, a native of Bladen county, N. C.